

### IMPLEMENT HOUSE.

### Every Parm Should Have a Building for the Storage of Machinery and Tools,

Diversified farming calls for a great variety of tools and agricul-tural implements, and as these are used during only a fructional part of used during only a fractional part of the year the average farmer lays them aside in a hurry; so much so, even, that he generally neglects to oil the polished surfaces of plows, spades, sickles and the like, and when again he wants to use them he finds, slas! that they will not work well. The fact is, he may consider himself fortunate if they are not out of order to such an extent as to require a great deal of repairing. Valuable time in consequence is lost



In putting the machinery into proper working condition, and thus it is that a larger percentage of agricul-tural implements rot or rust out than wear out. Accordingly, money used in erecting suitable buildings in which to store wagons, sleighs, mow-ers, grain binders, reapers, corn harcrs. grain binders, reapers, corn nar-vesters, seeders, cultivators and all other kinds of implements on the farm is not only well spent, but proves soon to be a paying invest-

The way to do is to select a site The way to do is to select a site convenient to the lanes leading to the various fields, and always at a proper distance from the other farm buildings, to insure safety in case of fire. The structure may be any size desired, but usually, if 20 by 40 feet, It will answer every purpose; it can then be divided into three spaces, two of 13 fect each and one of 14 feet. Three of the sides should be inclosed, and the fourth fitted with

	W
15-20	H×20
Fire.	Fore
FARMING	HARVESTING
IMPLEMENT	MACHINERY
	15-20 FOR FARMING IMPLEMENTS

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

double doors, as represented in the double doors, as represented in the accompanying cut. Windows can be inserted in the ends and likewise in the rear. Common lumber, if not shaky or rotien, will suffice, but the best quality of shingles obtainable should be used for the roofing, and pine lumber for the doors. With such a building there should be no chance whatever of fowls or sparrows entering, which are exceedingly fond of roosting on certain kinds of farm implements.

The floor should be at least a foot above the surface of the ground, and

shove the surface of the ground, and the approaches to the doors made of earth or gravel. The dryer the loca-tions for the building is, of course,

It is very important, indeed, to It is very important, indeed, to have a place for every article and then keep it in its place. Moreover, when any implement is put in the building a good coating of kerosene oil should always be applied to the bright parts of the eastings and where they are liable to be injured by rust; it is advisable, in fact, to do this as often as twice a year. Rolled linseed oil should also be applied to the woodwork, and especially where the woodwork, and especially where the paint has worn off. It is need-less to add, of course, that good ma-chine oil should be used liberally on bearings of an implement when in use.

To go a step further, it is fine pol-To go a step further, it is the pol-icy to run the binders and other har-vesting machines into the building just as soon as the day's work with them is over. They can be taken out without serious delay, and will always be found in good working or-der, which is never the case if they are left in the fields for any long riad.-Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y.

## Incubators on the Parm.

On farms where it is desired to raise a good many fowls, the incubator will becomes or later find a place. With the demand for early layers comes the necessity for bringing about condi-tions that will make hatching of early chicks possible. In the past when me were satisfied to have the chicks con at any time during the spring and summer, the old hen was reliable enough. But different conditions demand differ-ent management. The old hen refuses to sit at the time the man finds it the most profitable. But the incubator is ready for business at any time of year. It requires little study to learn to use facubators and brooders successfully, but the experience once obtained is a permanent capital.—Farmers' Review

Get up early enough in the morning so that you will not have to hurry the cows in from pasture and quit field work early enough at night for the

Don't allow you hear to more during the winter; provide them with pienty of dry earth for a dust bath-

### THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY. Mesers, Oxnard's and Cutting's Views

The following editorial appeared in the New York Evening Post of Decem-ber 12 last, and as every household, in fact, every man, woman and child is interested in sugar, it being one of the most important articles of daily food, our readers will thank us for reproduc-

ing this highly-interesting editorial:

The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries, we are glad to know, is the production of beet-sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1899, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that ing this highly-interesting editorial: mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet-sugar producers are besieging the president and congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present

rates of duty, their false pretenses ought to be exposed. The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and show-ing the large profits which smalled motive for telling the truth and show-ing the large profits which awaited both the beet-grower and the manu-facturer if the industry were persever-ingly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farm-ers could clear \$35 per acre by cultivat-ing beets, and might even make \$130. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to re-verses by possible changes in the tar-iff, they proceeded to show that the in-

dustry stood in no need of protection.

The beet-sugar industry, these gen-tlemen say, "stands on as firm a basis as any business in the country." point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, reflued and granulated. It is not, like cane-sugar grown in the West India Islands, a black and of-fensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rall to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska, along-side a beet-sugar factory which turns out the refined and granulated article out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet-sugar for supplying the demestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that "sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe." The reasons for this are that—
"The sugar industry is, after all, merely

"The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Eu-rope in all other crops, and augur is no ex-ception:

it follows as naturally as the male ing of floor from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce floor

cheaper, as we do.

But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without fariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKin-ley tariff of 1800, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was 4 cents per pound. Yet a net profit of 83 per ton was made by the beet-sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They beast that they made this profit They beast that they made this pront while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and lodustry. Many beet-sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nine-teenth century, and had failed, because the projectors did not inderstand the the projectors did not understand the the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultural and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using \$50,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of \$3 per ton, and this would make a profit of \$1.010,000 as an in-come to be carned under absolute free

It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet-sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the president of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban peo-ple are either grossly ignorant of the pie are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practising gross decep-tion. The tenable ground for them is to say: "Other people are having pro-tection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need." This would be consistent with the letters of Messrs, Oxnard and Cutting but nothing also is. Cutting, but nothing else is so

trade.

Kid gloves will not mold if packed away carefully in a dry place.

## TWO INTERESTING NOTES.

One of the minor expenses of a locomotive is 100 gallons of lubricat-

ing oil a year. Oliver H. P. Belmont is wearing in Olver H. P. Belmont is wearing in Washington—perhaps because it was not constructed in time for the New York horse show—a stand-up collar three inches high in the back with flaring points in front which conceal his chin almost completely. The af-fair looks like the neckwear attributed to Gladstone by the cartoonists of London Punch

### BEES ON THE PARM.

There is No Branch of Agricultural Endeavor That Pays More Sat-Isfactory Returns.

The farmer as a rule does not get the best results from his bees. the best results from his bees. He usually attributes his small crop of surplus honey to his locality, and concludes that it does not pay to keep bees any more. If he would give the same attention to other branches of farming that he gives his bees, he would soon couclude that no branch of farming pays. It is more or less a mistake to labor under the opinion that the locality is is more or less a mistake to labor under the opinion that the locality is to blame for the bees not laying up a good surplus honey crop, owing to the searcity of honey bearing flowers, rather than the condition the bees are in, writes A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

It matters not what a good honey locality we may be situated in if our bees are not in good shape to gather

locality we may be situated in if our bees are not in good shape to gather honey and store it up. The first great hindrance with the ordinary farmer in profitable bee keeping is the hives he usually keeps his bees in. He is naturally slow about taking up with new things, and he perhaps leaves the question of the bees to the last. He perhaps has not forgotten how the patent bee hive male cas of many years are worked the ers of many years ago worked the farmers into all kinds of worthless bee hives, maybe some of which were not so bad if they had received the attention they should. But it is a great relief to know now that no such hives exist. Not one man is out with his invention to sell to the farmer or anybody, but the com-bined efforts of all the leading and bined efforts of all the leading and best expert hee keepers of the land have united on but one system of profitable bee keeping, and there is no chance for anyone to make a mis-take if he adopts what is now offered to the bee keeper in the way of hives and fixtures for the bees. It requires a little study on the part of the one that expects to make bees a success, and this study is

bees a success, and this study is worth the while even if we do not keep bees at all. When you pick up keep bees at all. When you pick up snything at the present on bees, you can safely decide that it is good doctrine and a safe method to pursue. It is true we may find something out of the ordinary on the agricultural pages of some of the political newspapers, but scarcely ever in the local papers of the country.

### CRAMMING OF POULTRY.

It Is a Cruel Process, But Quite Popu lar in England and the Con-tinent of Europe.

Our readers will see in the illustration the manner in which some fewls are "crammed" for the Christ-mas market. At Christmas time the "fatter," as he is called, wheels his



HOW POWLS ARE CRAMMED.

in which the unfortunate birds are onlined, takes out each bird in turn, fits the feeding tube eight inches down its throat, and with his fact pamps the crop full, disengages the tube, and puts the bird back into the pen. The rapidity with which this is done by a good work-man is wonderful to see. Birds once man is wonderful to see. Hirds once artificially fed will not again take food naturally, and once the "cramming" is commenced it has to be kept up until the fowl is adjudged "full fat" for the market, when his neck is wrung and he soon goes on his way to the positerer's.—London Tit-Bits.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Those who keep ducks or geese may add to their profits by making the feathers up into pillows and selling hem at the stores, thus getting retail

The farmer is just as much entitled to cat of the fruit of his own hen room as of his own apple trees. Don't sell all the fowls you raise. Est some of them

The leafy branches of the trees are all right for summer roosting places but a storm-proof house will be more comfortable from now on. Feed is wasted on half-frozen poultry.

There is money in poultry raising, but it will come only to those who have qualifications for the business and capital to work on. There is no business in which experience, brains, and a cer-tain quality, which for the want of a better term we call gumption, count for more than in poultry keeping .-

## Selecting Eggs for Batching.

An English poultry book says: "It any chicks are to be reared from home stock, the atendant should learn to recognize the egg from each particular hen. There is no difficulty in this even with a considerable number—nearly every egg, to the accustomed eye, has well-marked character." a well-marked character. This is a phase of the situation that will not ap-pear to most Americans. We are skep-tical. If it be possible to thus distin-guish eggs the work of breeding up is greatly simplified.



THE MARKETS. 

## TOLD IN VERY FEW WORDS

London has 3,500 fires a year. Dundee exports over 1,500 tons of marmalade a year."

Londoners consume, on an average,

128 pounds of meat a head yearly. India holds the world's record as a eattle owner with 48,500,000 bensts.

England alone comprises 42 per cent. A \$2,000,000 silk cargo has

reached San Francisco from the orient. There are in the United Kingdom only 603 farms of over 1,000

There are four classes of roads i France, 50 feet, 40 feet, 33 feet and 25 feet wide.

Of £ 12 500,000 worth of ribbon manufactured annually, England makes only £800,000 worth.

## A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

Goodland, Kan., Dec. 23.—N. E. Albertson, a local blacksmith, had almost decided to give up his shop altogether on account of Rheumatism which had crippled him so that at times he could not use his hammer.

His shoulders and arms were so sore that he couldn't sleep at night. He had suffered for years, but was getting gradually worse till at last he had about made up his mind to give up. But just then he heard of come wonderful error of Rheumatism. some wonderful cures of Rheumatism

some wonderful cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills and thought he would try for a cure even more.

They cured him completely and he has not a trace of Rheumatism left. The shop will not be given up and Mr. Albertson may be seen there any day hard at work as if nothing ever ailed him.

Her Reason.—The teacher of the kinder-garten has a great deal of trouble with Ma-led, who is four years old. The other day ashe had occesion to ask: "Mahel, why did you strike Freddy's" Tause he's littler dan me," replied Mahel.—Pittsburg Chron-sele Telegraph.

Look at the Labele!
Every package of circus or chocolate put
out by Walter Baker & Co, bears the wellknown trade-mark of the chocolate girl, and
the place of manufacture, "Berelester,
Mass."
Housekeepers are advised to examine
their purchases, and make sure that other
goods have not been substituted.
They received three gold medals from the
Pan-American exposition.

Discovered There Were Others, He (sadly)—I can remember when you used to say I was all the world to you. She Perhaps: but I've studied astron-omy since!—Puck.

## Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ais you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your newels are put right. Cascarets help nature, care you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Catharite, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Heware of imitations.

Advancing.
Tourist-Are the Indians around here making any progress?

Westerner-Sure! Their medicine mai
is a patent-medicine man.—Pinck.

# The Handsomest Calendar

of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 19x12 inches), repro-ductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Radwoy, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chi-cago.

"Why did yee leave your last place?"
asked the lady of the hired girl who was
seeking a location. "Way, mam," replied
the applicant, "th' hired garl who wurrk'd
ther' before me broke all th' chiny wurth
breakin', mum!"—Ohio State Journal.







For Infants and Children Bears The The Kind You Have Always Bought

